The M'Kean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, Editor and Publisher.

DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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H. F. BARBOUR,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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Legal, Official and Transient Advertising, per square three times or less, $2.00; each subsequent insertion, fifty cents.

Local Notices, ten cents per line for one insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices over five lines, ten cents per line.

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Rates for display advertisements on application.

JOB PRINTING!

We have a large and complete assortment of Plain and Fancy Type and excellent Presses and are prepared to do all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing, neatly, cheaply and promptly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

BYRON D. HAMLIN & SON,
Law & Land Office.
AGENCY OF THE
KEATING LANDS.
Situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.
Smethport, Pa.

BACKUS & MILLIKEN,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.
OFFICE—Upstairs in Sartwell Block, on Main Street.
W. J. Milliken. John C. Backus.

P. FORD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession.
OFFICE—FORD BUILDING,
Church Street, SMETHPORT, PA.

R. H. ROSE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.
OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

S. W. SMITH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.

P. R. COTTER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
All business intrusted to his care will receive immediate attention. Particular attention to collection.

PHYSICIANS.

FREEMAN & BROWN,
PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in their profession.

H. L. McCOY,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend to all calls in his profession.

D. V. CROSSMIRE,
Resident Physician P. & E. R. R. Co.,
15 Fraley Street, KANE, PA.
Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

E. A. VanScoy,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Bradford, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.
OFFICE AT THE BRADFORD HOUSE.

F. W. HOGARTH,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will attend to all calls in his profession.
OFFICE IN HIS STORE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.
ROBT. H. ROSE
Is authorized to receive [illegible]; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of the Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the
Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.
ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
[illegible], Dec. 21, 1873.

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Hats, Caps,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
MOTTO—Quick Sales, Small Profits.
Store Opposite Baptist Church,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Patronage is respectfully solicited.

SARTWELL BROTHERS'
BILLIARD SALOON
AND
RESTAURANT,
Sartwell Block,
Second Floor, SMETHPORT, PA.
O. W. Sartwell. S. E. Sartwell.

E. R. SHATTUCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Olean, N. Y.
Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph.
Small or large quantities carefully boxed and shipped.

W. T. CALLAR,
DEALER IN
DRUGS,
PAINTS, OILS,
FANCY GOODS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
KANE, PA.

Joshua Davis. G. M. James.
DAVIS & JAMES,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour & Feed,
Clothing, Notions,
Hardware and General Merchandise,
KANE, PA.

W. B. SIRRETT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FINE HATS, CAPS,
FURS, ROBES, Etc.
Cor. Exchange and Washington Streets,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
The largest dealers in this class of goods in Western New York.

BONNEY'S
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Terrace, Near Main Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
D. BONNEY & SON, Proprietors.
P. E. STONE, Clerk, (late Proprietor of the Glenn House.)

OLEAN HOUSE,
GEO. VAN CAMPEN, Proprietor,
Union Street, Convenient to depots. } OLEAN, N. Y.

SARTWELL HOUSE,
Port Allegany, Pa.
S. C. SARTWELL, Proprietor.
The above house has been recently rebuilt, refurnished and refitted in the latest style for the convenience of guests.

CABINET SHOP,
Mechanic Street, Smethport,
WM. SPECHT, Proprietor.
FURNITURE,
PICTURE FRAMES, Etc.,
Of every description constantly on hand and made to order.

ALFRED STURDVEINT,
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and Vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his New Quarters,
Over the Post-Office.
He is prepared to do
Shaving and Hair Dressing,
In the highest style and at the lowest price. A select assortment of
CIGARS, COLLARS, CUFFS,
And other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

PAINTING AND GRAINING!
The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work in PAINTING and GRAINING in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.
Graining by a New and Cheap Process.
I make a Specialty of GRAINING, by a new process, by which I can do it an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way.
CARL SASSE.

Molly Moriarty.

Molly Moriarty,
Pink of propriety,
Molly Moriarty, Molly my own;
Sure 'tis your Tim is sad,
How could his heart be glad,
Since like an [illegible] Molly [illegible].

Och 'twas your eyes so blue
Cut my poor heart in two,
Each took a half of it, carried it off;
Then when I spoke of love,
Swore by the stars above,
Sure 'twas unkind of you, Molly, to scoff.

Out at my cabin door,
When the dull day is o'er,
Sadly I still send sighs on the gale;
Rain from my weeping eyes,
Fully a stream supplied,
Where drink the cows that are grazed in the vale.

Pigs in a pratie patch,
Runnin' a rootin' match;
Sow in the buttermilk drinking her fill;
Cow in the cabbages,
Making sad ravages—
Everything goes to destruction at will.

Soon in the waters deep,
Tim's weary head shall sleep,
Suckers and shiners shall nibble my nose;
Waves rolling over me,
Singing a lullaby,
Or a sad requiem when the wind blows."

What's that you're sayin', joy?
"Tim, come and kiss me, boy!"
Here, hould my hat, while I skip on the flure;
Come to my arms, my love,
Molly, my turtle dove,
Whoop! what a jewel you are to be sure.

A SHOPPER BY PROXY.

A Practical Love Story.

They formerly lived in Madison square, and moved in the best New York society. The father, a Wall street man, lost his money, and the wife, two sons and two daughters lived on the east side; and the best society knew them no more. Isolena, the youngest of the family, had accepted the situation with becoming fortitude. She had three trunks laden with the spoils of Saratoga and Newport. They would keep her in clothes for two years, and so long as the spoons held out to burn, to her boarding house fare she could return. After the crash the father did nothing in particular, and the mother took to her bed. The sons, never having done anything during their prosperous days, now kept sternly in that noble path. The elder daughter, in a fit of desperation, threw herself away on a bookkeeper with eight hundred a year, and was buried in Jersey. Isolena Van Rensselaer, being a person of sense, sold the silver and jewelry a bit at a time, paid the family board bills, and so kept the wolf away.

Weeks passed, and the store of spoons faded slowly away. How much longer could they live on silverware? The wolf had already bayed the gas lamps in Third avenue, just around the corner, and the sound kept her awake in the night.

One day there came a letter inclosing a check for one hundred dollars. Her hand shook as she unfolded the crisp paper, and sudden tears filled her eyes. Were the family miseries and poverty so wearing upon her that the sight of a check shook every nerve? And how had Heaven raised such friends in their hour of need?

It was only a letter from Cousin Mary Pelham. Cousin Kitty was to be married, and Mary wished to furnish one room in the new home. Would Isolena be so kind as to do some shopping in the city—get a nice chamber carpet, and have it sent up, by express? Glad to find something to divert her mind, Isolena went shopping among the carpet men, selected what she thought would please and fit the prescribed measure, paid the bill, and returned home tired out and minus fifteen cents paid for car fare. Two days after came a letter saying that "the carpet was lovely, and we are all so much obliged!"

The next day Isolena counted the spoons and figured out their position. There was just enough plate to pay the board bills for exactly six weeks. She appealed to her father. He, poor man, had trouble enough on hand. The wife and mother was dying. For a time the lesser griefs were lost in the greater; and then the mother crept away to peace, and her grave, weary with the miserable disasters of the family.

The day after the funeral Isolena asked her father for her portion, and he divided [illegible] all. Isolena's share was the spoons and some diamond rings. The family was broken up and ruined, and each selfishly looked out for himself. The men went to the bad generally. The elder daughter furnished her parlor with her share of the wreck, and Isolena sold a diamond ring, and put an advertisement in the papers. Then she found another and cheaper boarding place, and sat down to await results or starve.

Within a week a million people read this advertisement:

"Mademoiselle Isolena, purchaser of dress goods, gloves, hosiery, and millinery. Persons at a distance desiring to purchase dry goods, etc., in New York may address Mademoiselle Isolena. Every kind of underwear and small wares bought, goods and colors matched, and the best selections made at the lowest prices. Terms five per cent. All orders must have the money inclosed. Goods sent by express or mail at purchaser's expense. Address 492 West Twenty-fourth street, New York. References: Arnold, Taylor & Co.; Stewart, Lord & Kinsey."

Three days Mademoiselle Isolena waited in heart-sick impatience, and then there came three letters. One contained a dollar, another six, another ten, and each had a small order. Total profits, eighty-five cents—the first money she ever earned in her life. She put on a pretty hood and a bright smile, and went out to do the shopping. At the door her eyes fell on the walk, and a blush, half shame, half something else, mounted to her face. He actually said good morning, and offered his hand. She put out her left hand. That was the least worn glove. She felt grateful that he should recognize her. So many once friends had passed indifferent on the street that, she thought that a Van Stupen should speak to her gave her unexpected happiness.

"Awful clever idea, Mademoiselle Isolena."

"Oh, Mr. Van Stupen!—how did you know? I never can forgive myself for it."

"Gad! we all thought it a bright idea. Why, you're a broker—in trade, you know; same as I am, and Pell and Dennison, and all the old set. Oh, by-the-way, Sister Patty is to be married, and I want to do the presenting business in good style. You please step into Tiffany's and buy something pretty and suitable."

"Mr. Van Stupen, what do you mean?"

"Biz, of course. Now you're offended. I beg pardon, Miss Van Rensselear. You know I would not. I thought I could help you"—

"Van!"

"That's right, Iso—Miss Rensselaer, call me Van if you like. I am your friend."

"Let us speak of this no more. I am poor now. Our paths divide. I must earn my living, and Patty would never forgive me. I am truly glad to hear of her marriage. I"—

"Look you, Miss Van Rensselaer, I want some work done. I'll pay you ten per cent."

"My terms are five, sir."

"Well, five it is. Here's the money. Spend it all, and take out your commission."

With that he thrust a roll of bills into her hands, and disappeared into a University place car just as they reached Broadway. That night she slept peacefully for the first time for weeks. She had earned enough in one day to support her three. The following day she laid aside one dollar from her earnings, and received seven more letters, inclosing forty dollars in all. These orders employed her nearly all day, and at night she sent a letter with each, detailing the business transaction. The next day there came but one letter, and she was a trifle discouraged. Then came the Sabbath, and on the Monday there were twenty letters, including one that had evidently wandered about Madison square in search of her for some time. It was from Patty Johnson, late Van Stupen. She was charmed with her brother's beautiful present, and so glad to hear that Isolena had made the selection. "Would it be too much trouble to do just a little shopping—only a dozen gloves or so?"

There was no money inclosed. Perhaps Mrs. Johnson was not aware that Miss Van Rensselaer was in business. Without the slightest hesitation she inclosed her advertisement to Mrs. Johnson, and explained her position. Mrs. Johnson might cut her dead; she probably would. She might even talk to her brother, and perhaps say bitter and disagreeable things. Then she must.

The following day brought more letters, and a loud complaint from her landlady concerning the trouble of bringing up so large a mail. Isolena at once turned all her available assets into money, and made one more bold push for her life. After much search she found a small back room on the third story of a store on Broadway just below Union square, and having supplied it with second hand furniture, set up for herself, alone in the city. The room was at once chamber, parlor, kitchen, and business office. A dollar a day gave her all this, and placed her within easy reach of the best stores, both on Broadway and Sixth avenue. The removal gave her a chance to advertise again, and she went into it with seemingly reckless energy. She believed in advertising, and she meant to play a bold hand in the game.

Slowly, day by day, her business increased. It kept her upon her feet and in the stores and streets nearly all day, but in all her wanderings about the city she never met Mr. Van Stupen nor any one else who recognized her. Patty Johnson never answered her letter, and her family seemed to have utterly fallen out of her life. Weeks passed, and the warm season came. Then her business declined, and she at once spent every dollar she could spare in new advertisements, and within ten days her correspondence doubled in volume.

Late one warm afternoon she climbed the dismal stairs to her room, and found Mr. Van Stupen waiting at her door. She could do no less than ask him in. He came into her little room, and then said, slowly:

"Is this your home, Isolena?"

"Yes, Mr. Van Stupen; it is my home, counting-room, and all. I do up my packages here, and write my letters, and live generally. Don't you think it's a pleasant room?"

"Well—yes; but hardly safe."

"Oh, indeed it is. The janitor and his wife live up stairs, and the street door is locked at seven. I am never out after that. Besides, there are the police."

"For all that, people might come up and annoy you. Your father and brothers have been looking for you. They told me yesterday, when I returned from Saratoga, and asked where you lived. I had seen your advertisement, but I would not tell them."

"That was kind, I'm sure."

"You are bitter, Miss Van Rensselaer. Had you seen them, you would have thanked me for keeping them away."

"They are my friends, sir."

"I know it. Pardon me if I seem unkind. I am not, Isolena. I would gladly serve you, gladly take you away from such a life, gladly offer"—

A knock at the door interrupted him. It was the postman. He counted out a large bundle of letters, and said, pleasantly:

"Biz is a-looking up, mam'selle. Sixty-two letters is a big haul."

She bowed the man out, and then, with the bunch of letters still in her hand, she said, slowly:

"Thank you, Mr. Van Stupen. You are very kind. I need no help. I have created a good business, and I have more than a hundred dollars in the savings bank, and as soon as the fall trade opens I shall take more comfortable quarters. I am doing well, and I want for nothing, save"—

She paused. The door slowly opened without warning, and a shambling figure crept in unbidden. It startled them both with a drunken laugh.

"Say—'Solena, gimme a ten—won't you? I've had hard lines—I have."

"What do you mean, sir, by this insolence?" cried Mr. Van Stupen. "Take yourself off!"

"Mr. Van Stupen," cried the sister, interposing between the men, "he is my brother. Edward, there is the money; now please go away. Come again another day."

"Yes, demme fy don't! Ten dollars! here's wealth for you!"

Stumbling down the stairs, he crept away, and the two were left alone.

"That was not wise, Miss Van Rensselaer. He will trouble you again."

"He is my brother, sir," she said, with dignity. "We will not speak of him more."

Mr. Van Stupen was in a measure defeated. He had not accomplished his mission, and after a few commonplaces he withdrew, and without an invitation to renew his call.

Now was her life clear before her. She must give her whole heart to her business. There was naught else to feed on, and it must take that or starve. The one friend she had retained had proved unfriendly. How had he dared to come to her since his engagement to Amy Ramsey? She had seen the engagement in some gossip's letter in a newspaper many weeks before.

By ten the next morning she had two advertisements written, one for a better room, and one for a female bookkeeper. At night she glanced over the paper to see if her advertisements had received attention. Her eye fell on the marriages:

"Ramsey — Courtland. — Amy Ramsey, daughter of Theodore Ramsey, of this city, to Allen Courtland, of Stamford, Connecticut, etc.

The paper slid from her hand, and for an hour or more she dreamed of the happy might have been. How she had misjudged him! And he was gone!

Three hundred and thirty-one girls and women presented themselves at her room during the next four days. Ten per cent. of them knew their business fairly well; ninety per cent. were totally ignorant of the whole subject. After much discussion a girl who had a first-class talent for doing exactly as she was told was selected, and in a new room on West Fourteenth street the two set up larger and more convenient establishment. The girls kept the books, and the mistress shopped for a profession. The weeks grew to months, and the winter came. Mademoiselle Isolena constantly spread her advertisement before the rural public, and the fame of her bargains filled the feminine mind with admiration. She slowly and surely prospered, and tried to think herself happy—but failed.

In all this neither father nor sister nor brothers ever visited her. She worked for a living. They never could forgive that. Madison square concluded she must have died, and nobody ever contradicted the rumor. Mademoiselle Isolena was often useful to Madison square, but none knew her, none recognized her. She had changed somewhat, grown more placid and quiet, and her face had put on a womanly beauty the Isolena of Madison square had never known.

Suddenly the clerk gave notice that she must leave. Ah, yes! going to be married. That was it. Her work was only a makeshift till a man could be found to support her. After some delay Isolena found her father, and he called to see her. Would he keep her books for her? "Never! She was an ungrateful girl thus to blast the family name. Julia never did, nor Edward, nor Thomas." Could he support her? Well, no, not very conveniently. He was busy on the street, and it took all he could pick up to pay his board and the boys' board. By-the-way, he was just a little short. Could she lend him twenty dollars for a day or two? In silence she gave him ten dollars, and he went away without even thanking her.

She sat down indignant and heart-sore, and would have cried for shame and misery had not a visitor knocked. Patty Van Stupen.

"Isolena! Can I believe myself!"

"Yes, Patty, it is I. Can I be of service?"

"Service! Isolena Van Rensselear! One would think you were mademoiselle."

"So I am."

"Great Heavens! has it come to this?"

"I do not know what you mean, Miss Van Stupen. Shopping is my profession. This is my office, and I am neither ashamed nor afraid. I explained it to you once, by letter. Oh, pardon me! You are married, Mrs.—Mrs."—

"Johnson, Isolena. I never received your letter, and I am truly grieved and shocked."

"I do not know why you need be. I have a good name in my business, and I own no man any thing."

"Does my brother know of this—this great misfortune?"

"He once knew that I worked for a living, but that was a long time ago. I have not seen him for a year or more."

"He is in Germany. Did you not hear how spiteful Amy Ramsey served him? Poor boy! He lost his money on the street, and then she left him and married Courtland. Then poor Van broke down, and father sent him abroad; and its cheaper living there, you know. Father allows"—

There was a sudden knock, loud and jolly. The mistress said: "Come in," and a big fellow entered, breathless and rosy with excitement—and something more. The two women were for a moment silent with astonishment. Isolena found her tongue first.

"Van!"

"Isolena! Patty! Dear girls, how are you both?"

He offered a hand to each.

"How you surprised us! When did you return?"

"One hour since. I bought a *Herald* and read the dear girl's ad., and here I came."

"Oh, Van!" said the two, and with a different tone to the "Van" and the "oh."

"I'm cured, Isolena. I have cut the parental apron string, and defied Madison square. I haven't a cent in the world, but I'm going to work like a—like a man. Know anybody who has a spare job?"

"Frederick Lorberry Van Stupen, I am amazed! I cannot listen to such language. Grandmother Van Stupen will never forgive you."

"Bother grandmother!" cried Frederick. "Say, sister, couldn't you just run home and tell 'em I'm returned? You can take the carriage at the door."

"I will at once, for I am grieved and surprised beyond expression, and I must consult with my parents."

"Do—do. It will be kind in you."

"Allow me to wish you a very good morning, Mademoiselle Isolena."

This Mrs. Patty Johnson said in tolerable French, and the shopper replied with equal grace and better French.

Once more they were alone. For a moment neither spoke, and then with a smile she drew near, and said, quietly:

"Are you familiar with bookkeeping, sir?"

"Yes, marm, and I write a very good hand."

"I am in want of a bookkeeper, and shall be pleased to employ you."

"I am deeply grateful, mademoiselle, for your kind offer. You will pardon me if I ask concerning the prospect of an interest in the business—if I tried to be good."

She drew near, and a diviner light filled her eyes, and her lips parted in an ill-suppressed smile.

"If you please me, sir, and you are very, very good, we will go into partnership in just six weeks from this day."

"Under the style of"—

"Isolena, Van Stupen, and Co."

No more honorable and successful firm can be found in New York than the dry goods and millinery purchasing house of Isolena, Van Stupen, and Co., in West Fourteenth street. More than this, it is a growing house. The company has increased materially. There are two already—twins.

A Fishing Town.

The total number of vessels lost from the single little port of Gloucester, Mass., for the forty-three years ending August, 1873, was 296, and the total number of lives lost during the same period amounted to 1,437—an average of thirty-four lives and seven vessels annually. Twenty-eight vessels were lost during nine months of the year 1873, with a loss of 172 lives, leaving nearly two hundred widows and orphans. The loss of life and property has been over one-half on the Georges, rightly called the graveyard of Cape Ann. It should be remembered also, in order to fully realize the terrible nature of this fearful record, that for many years Gloucester was but a small place. In 1840 it had only 6,350 inhabitants, and has but recently reached its present population of 17,000, and its dignity as a city with a valuation of over $8,000,000.

When do the teeth usurp the tongue's prerogative? When they are chattering.

Usefulness of Insects.

If insects speak to us neither by the voice, nor by their physiognomy, by what do they appeal to us? By their energies; by the prodigious destruction which they effect in the over-productiveness of nature; by their colors, fires, and poisons, and by their arts. In all these manifestations, if properly understood, there is nothing but wisdom and beneficence. Even the persecution of domestic animals by flies constitutes their safety. Without the stimulus given by these tiny persecutors, cattle would remain at times stupidly resigned till, no longer capable of movement, they would perish on the spot. Flies drive them to running waters, or to more salubrious places.

In Central Africa, the man regulates the migration of whole herds. The *tsetse*, it is to be supposed, is sent by some such similar provisions of nature. Even the terrible ant, when it invades a house, and expels the inhabitants, does so for wise purposes. They destroy every living thing; mice, toads, snakes are all devoured; not an insect, not even an insect's egg, is left. The house is thoroughly cleansed, and then the visitors leave it to its master, going on to another. The spiders of the Antilles are such good servants, and so useful in the destruction of flies, that they are sold in the markets as birds are with us.

Among the other auxiliaries of man are the dragon-fly—that kills its thousands of insects in a day; the cicindelæ, which, with its two sabers for jaws, is immensely destructive to insect life; the carabi, a tribe of warriors armed to the teeth, real *gardes champetres*. It is cruel to destroy these useful little creatures; they should, on the contrary, be much respected.

Of auxiliaries of another description, we have worms, which digest, cleanse, and renew the soil. In a similar manner, the necrophori are ever busy in removing putridity. Gardeners are often exasperated at the presence of insects in tubercules, as of the dahlia, when they are really there only to remove the dead or diseased parts. Nothing would be more advantageous to all who are interested in gardens than to know how to distinguish useful from hurtful insects. People would not then be daily committing violence to the harmonies of nature.

Some insects are edible; a learned entomologist tells us that caterpillars have a taste of almonds, and spiders of nuts. The Roman ladies used to eat the cossi, as the Eastern ladies still do the blaps, and the Portuguese of Brazil, ants, "at the moment when their wings raise them in the air like an aspiration of love."

The Power of Water.

It has been observed by the ablest writers in the service of geology that the power of water as an agent of denudation and subsequent transportation of matter is, without any doubt, the greatest now in operation. The smallest streams carry with them a proportion of the soil through which they flow, and when a union of their waters increases the volume and velocity and consequent powers of erosion and transportation of a river the effects on matter through which the channel is formed will be very marked. Lyell estimates the quantity of solid earthy matter brought down annually by the waters of the Mississippi to be 3,702,758,400 cubic feet, and this is exclusive of the vast quantities of floating timber and other vegetable matter which are continuously being borne off the uplands by the tributary streams. A vast quantity of this alluvium finds its way to the gulf and is deposited on the submerged plateau of mud at the outer edge of the delta, there forming the foundation of the extension of that great alluvial plain seaward. But a vast quantity also is deposited in the bed of the great river itself, and this process of filling up has for ages assisted in the formation of the great alluvial plains or bottom lands that stretch southward from St. Louis for one thousand miles along the river, and are in width from thirty to eighty miles, and represent those inexhaustibly fertile lands of which the London *Times* correspondent wrote in 1866: There is no system. The farmer scratches the ground and throws in the seed, and his bountiful harvests come up year after year without further thought or trouble. Thousands of centuries have made the soil for him, and it defies him to make too heavy demands upon it. It gives him all he asks, and is never known to disappoint or fail.

About Fish.

No. 1 mackerel should be not less than thirteen inches in length from the extremity of the head to the fork of the tail, fat, free from rust, taint or drainage.

No. 2 mackerel should be not less than eleven inches in length, fat and free from rust, etc.

No. 3 mackerel should be not less than ten inches in length.

No. 3 large should be not less than thirteen inches in length and in quality are those that remain after the selections of No. 1.

No. 4 mackerel comprise all not in the above, and should be free from taint or damage.

The above is the standard established by law in Massachusetts, and is generally accepted by the trade elsewhere.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 1875.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery county.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE,
of Erie county.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican voters in the several election districts of McKean County are requested to meet, on

Saturday, September 11, 1875,

and elect two delegates from each borough and township, to represent them at the County Convention, to be held in the Court House, in the borough of Smethport.

Monday, September 13, 1875,

at 3 o'clock P. M., to make nominations for county officers, and to transact such other business as shall come before the convention. It is expected that each member of the committee will see that this call is made general in his district. Let every township and borough in the county be represented in the convention.

The officers to be elected are:
One person for Prothonotary.
One person for Sheriff.
One person for District Attorney.
Three persons for Commissioners.
Three persons for Auditors.
One person for Coroner.

C. K. SARTWELL,
Ch'n Co. Com.

Smethport, Aug. 25, 1875.

The following named gentlemen are the members of the County Committee:

Annin	[illegible]
Bradford	C H Foster
Bradford borough	J [illegible]
Ceres	J H [illegible]
Corydon	Philip Tome
Eldred	A. T. Barber
Hamilton	Thos. Bartholomew
Hamlin	J F W White
Keating	J M [illegible]
Lafayette	A Anderson
Liberty	C A Larrabee
Norwich	C W Dickerson
Otto	J E Baldwin
Sergeant	W T Towers
Smethport Borough	D C Corwin
Wetmore	J Davis

A Correction.

In furnishing us with a list of the members of the Republican County Committee for publication last week, the Chairman unintentionally overlooked the name of the member from Eldred township. The mistake is corrected in this issue.

The Democratic Ticket.

In our local columns we have endeavored to give a faithful report of the proceedings of the Democratic Convention. Of the candidates nominated it may not be out of place for us to speak briefly at the present time, though we promise to recur to them frequently, giving them all the prominence their cases may warrant, before the close of the campaign.

Their candidate for Prothonotary—John R. Chadwick—has often received honorable mention in the columns of the MINER in days gone by. That was when he was the straightest of straight Republicans. When he was following in the footsteps of his honored father, a faithful and true Republican, adhering to the great principles of the Republican party—and accepting office at the hands of the party whenever it was in the ascendency. One would almost expect that Richard Chadwick would rise from the grave from anger and mortification at the news that John R. has accepted a nomination for office at the hands of the Democratic party in the year of our Lord 1875. His present attitude is a surprise to both friends and foes. Since 1872 he was known to be independent as a party man. He left the Republican party during the Greely movement on the professed ground that he was a believer in rotation in office, and opposed to the second or third term idea. Though how he reconciles that doctrine with his own practice of continually holding office in his own party, and failing in that direction, seeking a continuance in office at the hands of his former political enemies, is a question rather difficult of solution. Though independent in his political views, we with others have up to this time respected him in his position. We believed him honest and sincere, actuated by good motives, but mistaken in his views. We did not believe him capable of repudiating the principles of a lifetime, and turning his back upon professions recently made, for the sake of taking his chances for an office; and we are of the impression that those chances will grow smaller by degrees and beautifully less as John R. Chadwick's position as a chronic office seeker before the people of McKean county becomes more fully discussed.

For Sheriff another standing candidate has been chosen. Charley Melvin has a pleasant way about him [illegible] man, but he would be very much out of place in the sheriff's office. He is too tired. He has some friends among the boys who will probably vote for him just because it's Charley; but the business men of the county who have the most dealings with the Sheriff have no particular use for him. John R. Chadwick being now on the same ticket with him, his election would not probably be contested if he should by any wonderful stroke of luck get a majority of the votes. But more of that hereafter. Mr. O. D. Gallup and Mr. Wm. A. Young are the nominees for Commissioners. Mr. Gallup is a well to-do farmer of Norwich township, who is better qualified to turn a furrow and make good butter than manage the business of the county. Mr. Young is part proprietor in a small store at Eldred, and though he may be a success in measuring tape and weighing sugar, cannot but prove a damaging and dismal failure if allowed to meddle with the business of the Commissioners office. The convention made a woeful mistake and did an act of gross injustice in refusing to accord a renomination to J. W. Stark. He is the only man whose nomination for that office we feared. We opposed his election last fall to the best of our ability, and since he was elected we have watched his official career very carefully with the view of his possible candidacy. There was no good reason why he should have been refused that re-nomination, and effectually condemned and repudiated by the party that put him in office. He was only elected for a short term, but it was generally understood at the time that if he made a good Commissioner he would be entitled to become his own successor. The county is now spending thousands of dollars upon a new jail. J. W. Stark more than any other man is acquainted with the details of the work. It was therefore a piece of supreme folly for the democracy to remove him, and nothing could be more absurd than the idea of Mr. O. D. Gallup or W. A. Young attempting to carry on the work in his place.

P. R. Cotter, the nominee for District Attorney, was the only candidate before the convention. There are some reasons that we need not mention, well known to those who know him best, why Cotter should never be entrusted with that important office. And we don't think he will be.

Robt. King and Owen Mullen were nominated as candidates for Auditors. The former has declined to run in such company, and if the latter had half his sense he would do the same.

All in all, the ticket is a confessedly weak one in many respects, and its election would be a disgrace to McKean county that we do not believe her people will suffer.

How the Democracy Rewards its Followers.

The McKean Democracy is notoriously ungrateful and unjust. For proof of this statement we can point to the proceeding of the Convention of Monday, which is only a repetition of its practice upon every occasion. It is a well known fact that the Irish Catholic vote of the county is always given solid to the Democracy. We need not at this time give the reason, but it is a conceded fact. Without this vote the Democratic party of McKean would ever be in a helpless minority. Under these circumstances, it would be no more than fair, just and right that when the Irish-Catholic citizens demanded recognition in the way of a nomination of a representative man, for a profitable office, their claims should be admitted. They furnish the votes that gives the party power, whenever it gets the power, and it is due them that their services should be recognized. But they have never been recognized when the offices of any worth have been disposed of, and they never will be, willingly, by the leaders of the McKean Democracy, when there is a ghost of a chance for the success of the party.

How was it in the Convention on Monday? James Landrigan, one of the best citizens of Wetmore township, a tried and unswerving democrat, one of the bravest soldiers that ever left McKean county, and more worthy of the nomination than any other candidate presented, came with the endorsement of his own township and asked the nomination for Sheriff. He had never asked for an office before. He was a representative Catholic-Irishman, upon which class the democratic party of this county depends for success, and without which they are a nonentity. Here was a chance for the leaders to show their appreciation of the services of its most faithful followers. How did they do it? After the fourth ballot, they dropped Mr. Landrigan, and put in nomination a young man who held the most lucrative office in the gift of the party but a short time ago, and never fails to come up as a candidate when not holding an office, simply because he was the pet of the ring that run the convention.

C. J. Lane, another Irish-Catholic Democrat, a worthy and competent man, was a candidate for Commissioner. If they did not want Landrigan, why not give that strong element of their party a show by nominating Lane for Commissioner? He is fully as competent as the two they did nominate, and is head and shoulders above Benton's little candidate.

The point is right here. The leaders of the McKean Democracy say in effect now to their deluded Irish-Catholic followers as they always have said:—"We want your votes to put us in office, first, last and all the time; we'll pat you on the back and call you a good fellow before election; we'll attend your church occasionally and put a V in the collection box; we'll do all outward honor to your priest, take off our hats and call him "Holy Father;" we'll talk loud in our speeches and journals of our "intelligent Irish fellow citizens," but we cant give you any offices of any honor or emolument, because we want them ourselves." When will the Irish Catholic Democratic voter learn that he is the most outrageously "sold" individual on the face of the earth?

The Republican Convention.

The Republican County Convention will meet in Smethport, on Monday, Sept. 13—one week from next Monday. The primary meetings will be held on the Saturday evening previous. It should not be necessary to urge upon the Republican electors to attend the primary meetings and see to it that their best, representative men be sent as delegates to the Convention. The Democracy have put into the field a ticket that ought to, and can, be beaten if we as a party act wisely and judiciously. It rests with the Republicans of the county to say whether or not the Democratic ticket shall be elected. We have the men in the party with which to form a ticket that can be elected. Let us have such men on the ticket—the best men we have got. Let delegates come to the convention with only one motive, and that, to nominate such candidates as can be elected, in preference to any who may happen to want the nomination. We earnestly urge upon any and every man in the party who may aspire for a nomination to forego his own individual wishes for the general good of the party. Let no man's claims be urged, but rather let the judgment of the Convention be free and unbiassed, to select a ticket that will be successful. Nothing but a good ticket can be successful, and with a good ticket we are sure we can win success. One great drawback to the success of the Republican party in this county has been that Conventions have been too obliging, have given too much weight to the wants and claims of individuals, and thus loaded the ticket with candidates who were weak even in their own townships. Let us make a new departure this fall and select our ticket with a view to ultimate success, and not the tickling of any one or more men's pride, vanity or cupidity.

THE Kentucky papers report Mr. Beck as saying, that the very first thing to be done in the next House by Democrats is to stop the salary of Gen. Sheridan by abolishing his office. A very natural thing for them to do, but they will hardly dare attempt it.

A MAN named Welch has achieved considerable notoriety from his attacks upon Secretary Delano and the Indian Department. He recently wrote an open letter to the President, in which, among other things, he stated that he served upon the Board of Indian Commissioners "until he found he could not prevail upon Secretary Delano to defeat the schemes of the Indian Ring," when he resigned. Gen. Cowan brings Welch to grief by showing by the records that Welch resigned eighteen months before Mr. Delano was appointed Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Welch finds himself hoist by his own petard.

THE Maine election occurs on the 13th of this month. The campaign is being vigorously waged, and the vote promises to be unusually heavy.

THE political cauldron in Massachusetts begins to simmer. The leaders of the Republican party are confident of carrying the State by an old fashioned majority.

THE Treasury Department is making active preparations with a view to silver resumption as soon as practicable. The mints are running up to their fullest capacity, and are likely to continue to do so for several months.

AFTER the Democratic Convention had closed its labors, members began to discover that A. M. Benton run the machine for his own personal aggrandizement. It will be a bitter pill for Waterman Davis to support Benton in the State Convention for State Treasurer, but A. M. was determined to have him pinned to it or no go.

"ALL the Catholic clergy holding State appointments in Posen have submitted to the ecclesiastical laws." This is a late dispatch from Berlin. It means that Bismarck—long life to him—wins in the battle with the priests. The gentlemen in black have come down. When they live in Germany they have got to do as the Germans do.—*Cin. Com.*

THE assistant treasurer at New York has been directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to sell four million dollars of gold coin during the month of September, as follows: One million dollars on the first, third and fifth Thursdays each, and one half million dollars on the second and fourth Thursdays each.

A COMPANY of one-idea enthusiasts in Massachusetts organized a new party recently, calling it the "National" party. They nominated General Banks for President in 1876, and General Bartlett for Vice President. General Banks politely declines the honor and General Bartlett emphatically declares that the use of his name in connection with the new movement was without his knowledge or consent. They were both too sensible to allow themselves to be sacrificed on the alter of New England egotism.

THE Democrats of this State are in a strait betwixt two difficulties in making their platform. They would like to maintain their old anti-bank-hard money position, but are afraid of giving offense to those of their friends who are otherwise inclined; and they dare not take the Ohio platform, for their friends in Ohio are beaten already, and are throwing up the sponge before the fight is half over. The most manly thing to do would be to preserve their consistency; the cowardly thing to do is say nothing; and they will probably split the difference and treat the financial question in a non committal way, with glittering generalities that may be made to mean anything or everything.

— The heaviest Democratic majorities at the late election in Kentucky were cast in those districts where the school house is almost an unknown institution. This illustrates the operation of cause and effect.

A. M. ADAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND
MANUFACTURERS OF
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS
No. 40 and 50 PEARL St. Buffalo, N.Y.

PATTERSON,

ELGIN WATCHES
BOSTON
TIME

J. H. PATTERSON,
JEWELER
Having established a Jewelry store in the Miner Building would solicit the patronage of the public. All kinds of work done in the best style and at reasonable prices.
May 13, 1875.

R. O. SMITH & CO.'S
'EXCELSIOR'
OLEAN.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
SPRING GOODS
Now Ready for Distribution.

Our Spring purchases are simply immense, consisting of Staple and Fancy goods, many job lots, that will be sold at less than regular jobbing prices. Many staple goods have for the first time reached before the war prices. Our large and varied stock of Dress Goods comprises everything new and novel in all the varieties made and imported. Our stock of shawls includes many new and novel styles. Drap de Tay, Cashmere, &c., for Sacques, with an endless variety of Reeded Fringes and Passamentaries to trim. New styles of Waterproofs. Gloves and hosiery in every variety. Hamburg Edgings and Insertings. Cotton Thread, Guipure and Honiton Laces. Ten Thousand yards 4-4 Bleached Muslin, from 10c. up. Marseilles and Jaguard Quilt, Linen Damasks, in all colors, with Towels and Napkins to match. Hand made Shoes and Boots, for men, women and chilnren, all warranted. Hats and Caps, every new style. Cloths and Cassimeres, made to order, and fits guaranteed. Beautiful line of CARPETS, Tapestries, Ingrains, &c. Wall and Window papers, Oil Shades, Lace and Damask Curtains and fixtures. Don't fail to come to T, at from 30c. to $1.00 per lb.

R. O. Smith & Co.

New Goods
AT
LARRABEE'S!

Having thoroughly refitted and repaired the store formerly occupied by Geo. L. Sheldon, I am now prepared to offer one of the finest stock of goods in the county, at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
My Stock of
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES.
CLOTHING,
HARDWARE,
DYE-STUFFS &c.
IS COMPLETE.
I ALSO HAVE A FINE
STOCK OF
MILLINERY GOODS,
and in fact every thing kept in a country store. My motto is
Quick Sales, Small Profits, and Ready Pay.
Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
D. C. Young.
Larrabees, June 2, 1875.

LOOK!
NEW GOODS at A. N. TAYLOR'S!
NEW GOODS at A. N. TAYLOR'S!
Having just returned from the Eastern cities, where I have purchased FOR CASH the largest stock of goods of every description ever offered for sale in this county, and having purchased my goods at very much below their value, purpose dividing the profits with my customers. Always giving the best the market affords in Seasonable Dress Goods of the newest designs and of the best quality, at as low prices as can be found in Northern Pennsylvania.
WHITE GOODS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR,
in new styles, of choice quality, and at low prices.
EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY NAME AND STYLE.
PRINTS Too numerous to mention, Warranted fast colors, for 8c per yd.
Bleached Muslin, good yd. wide - - - 10c per yd.
16-Bone Corsets, for .75 | 200 reversible shawls, at $2
LADIES SUITS—MADE TO ORDER.
MOURNING GOODS IN ENDLESS VARIETY:
AUSTRALIAN CRAPES, BLACK ALPACAS, COBERGS, TAMISE & BIRETTS CLOTHS, FINE BLACK, BROWN, BLUE & SLATE ALPACAS AT 2 SHILLINGS.
A GENUINE GROSGRAIN SILK FOR $1 50 PER YD.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLA.
Our Notion Department
is full to overflowing, as well as all others, which can readily be seen by taking a peep inside. Our
Clothing Department
is full, including all the novelties of the season. We have All Wool, warranted
GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, FOR $8 50. GENTS FURNISHING GOODS in every variety and style. Also the largest stock of
HATS and CAPS in McKEAN COUNTY.
An immense stock of
BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, TRUNKS, VALISES, DRUGS, MEDICINES, WILLOW WARE. CHROMO & OIL PAINTINGS, LADIES' HAND BASKETS, HATS, BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, &c.
HARDWARE,
Including Nails, Iron, French, German, English and American Cutlery, saws, Oils, Paints, Farming Tools, Fishing Tackling. ☞ Nails $4 per 100 pounds.
Canned and Dried Fruits, Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, Trout, White Fish Mackerel, beside many articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at the lowest rates.
A. N. TAYLOR.

AT
A. B. ARMSTRONG'S
LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,
NO. 1, UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, PENNA.,
CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND Medicines, and all other articles usually kept in first a class drugstore.
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES.
PAINTS, OILS, & DYE STUFFS,
SOAP, SPONGES, BRUHES, COMBS
Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils,
AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY. WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL Selected assortment of American and French candies, Stationery, Envelopes, &c. Al
SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!
TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES & LIQUORS, &c. &c.
Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

J. P. WENDEL, Dealer in
Groceries and Provisions,
FRESH & SALT MEAT, FRESH, SALT & FROZEN FISH,
FINE TEAS, COFFEE & SPICES.
Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, and General Fruits.
FINE TOBACCO & CIGARS.
Union Block. SMETHPORT, Pa

Great Reduction!
At Levy's Clothing Emporium,
OLEAN, N. Y.
In order to make room for Fall goods, we now offer special bargains in clothing.
Good Cheviot Suits - - - - $6 50
All-wool Scotch Suits - - - 8 50
Fine All-wool Broad-cloth Suits - 14 00
&c. &c. &c. &c.
M. LEVY & BRO,
OLEAN. N. Y.

J. Digel's Marble Factory.

Water Street
Smethport, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE, and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER

JEWELRY. WATCHES. CLOCKS. SILVER WARE. TOYS
At M. L. Armstrong's.
No. 2. UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, Pa.
A full line of Jewelry constantly on hand, including
Ladies' Gold Sets, Rings, Bracelets, Charms, &c
REPAIRING
of watches, clocks and jewery a specialty.
Give him a call

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 1875.

Local and Miscellaneous.

McKEAN & BUFFALO R. R.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Accom.	Express.
Clermont	6.30 a m	2.15 p m
Wernwag	6.53	2 23
Hamlin	7.14	2.37
Colegrove	7 20	2 42
Crosby	7.24	2 47
Smethport	7.40	3.03
Farmers Val	8 12	3.17
Frisbees	8.20	3 27
Larrabees	8.30 a m	3.35 p m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Accom.	Express.
Larrabee	11.28 a m	9.00 p m
Frisbees	11.35	9.05
Farmers Val.	11 52	9.17
Smethport	12.10	9 29
Crosby	12 26	9 46
Colegrove	12 33	9.50
Hamlin	12 40	9 56
Wernwag	12.55	10.06
Clermont	2.25 p m	10.16 p m

S. V. GOODES, Supt

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'y

Going South.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Accom.	Express.
Buffalo	7.30 a m	8 30 a m	5.00 p m
Olean	10 25	3.50 p m	8.18
Eldred	11.12	5 32	8.55
Larabees	11 20	5 47	9 05
Pt. Allegany	11.42	6.30	9.25
Emporium	12.50		10 25

Going North.

STATIONS.	Express.	Mail.	Accom.
Emporium	3.30 a m	2 15 p m	
Pt Allegany	4.35	3.18	4.35 a m
Larabees	5 00	3 40	5 25
Eldred	5.06	3.49	5.50
Olean	5.40	4.25	7.20
Buffalo	9 00	7 50	3.40 p m

H. L. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. D. YEOMANS, Sup't.

Smethport & Kane Stage Route.

Leave Smethport Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7 a. m., arriving at Kane at 5 p. m

Leave Kane Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturday at 7 a. m., arriving at Smethport at 5 p. m

Stage leaving Smethport connects with mail going east and west on P. & E. road

E. V. CHADWICK, Prop'r.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

—Republican County Convention on the 13th inst.

—"Cold Facts" dished up a very readable letter from Smethport for the Reporter last week.

—A receipt for your paper a year in advance is a good thing to have in your pocket on all occasions.

—The McKean County Musical Association Convention at Smethport, on the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th insts.

—The Temperance Picnic at Rogers grove last Saturday was a success, though it was not attended as largely as it should have been.

—A large number of the delegates to the Democratic convention were themselves candidates. They were thus certain of one vote.

—Advertisements for the coming term of court must be inserted in our next issue. We must have all the copy in our hands by Tuesday morning.

—Don't forget to attend the picnic at Colegrove next Wednesday. Arrangements have been made that will insure one of the pleasantest times of the season.

—We are told that Rev. Flood paid us his respects from the pulpit last Sunday. We are just entering upon a busy political campaign, and have not time to attend to such petty matters now.

—We have not struck oil, but have struck an unlimited flow of gas. The well is now down to 1750 feet, and as we go to press (Wednesday morning) drilling is continued with flattering prospects.

—Olean is to have a lecture course next winter, and has now engaged Gough, Hon. Henry Wilson, Fred Douglass, Collyer, Nasby and Mrs. Livermore.

—About 340 schoolmarms were registered at the Allegany county Teachers' Institute, held in Friendship recently. Bob Helms was in a fever of excitement all the week.

—In another column will be seen a card from Robt. King declining the honor of the Democratic nomination for Auditor. The other candidates on the ticket would show good sense by following his example.

—Although the Democratic party refused so meanly to endorse J. W. Stark by the compliment of a renomination he will not be remiss in his labors to have the new jail built faithfully and honestly up to the end of his term.

—The new clock for the Smethport depot has become a reality, and is now ticking the lapse of time for the benefit of weary passengers waiting for the train. The clock is presented to the company by the people of Smethport—with their compliments.

—"We need the means for organizing the Democratic party in this State," said a leading Pennsylvania politician. A Western man responded promptly by telegraph: "Will ship to-day one barrel whisky and one orator; invoice by mail."

—Dr. S. D. Freeman is making extensive alterations and additions to his residence. When the contemplated improvements are completed it will be one of the handsomest residences in town. The newly built verandah surrounding two sides of the house is both elaborate and tasty in design.

THE UNTERRIFIED IN COUNCIL!

Benton, Broder & Co. Run Things!

JOHN R. SWALLOWS HIS PRINCIPLES AND A NOMINATION AT ONE GULP!

Commissioner Stark Thrown Overboard!

The Catholics Repudiated!

THE PROCEEDINGS IN FULL!

Monday was the Democratic day in Smethport. At about noon a large portion of the delegates to the County Convention with candidates in about equal number, had arrived, and until the convention assembled in the evening there was much running to and fro, button-holing, log-rolling and horse-shedding. At about 8 in the evening, everything having been fixed to the satisfaction of the leaders, the members glided into the Court House, and chairman Hughes opened the Convention with a few remarks that did him credit for their brevity.

James Broder was chosen chairman and J. C. Barrett and T. Mullin, Jr., secretaries. Twenty-eight delegates presented credentials, every township and borough being represented except Lafayette and Otto

At this point Jim Anderson returned from a private conference with Hon. A. M. Benton, holding in his hand the draft of a resolution which he read to the convention because no one else could read it, and moved its adoption. The resolution was in effect the formal presentation of the name of A. M. Benton as the candidate of this county for State Treasurer, and instructing the delegate to the State Convention to present his name and use all means in his power to secure his nomination. Candidate Benton wanted all the members to know who the candidate was, and requested the re-reading of the resolution. Then candidate Benton, with characteristic modesty seconded the resolution recommending himself! and it was passed, "by the unanimous," two or three voting for it and none against. Benton then nominated his own delegate to the State Convention—W. J. Davis—and voted him in. Knox, of Potter, was endorsed as Senatorial delegate, by Benton, and then the embryo State Treasurer, having his little affair fixed to suit, was ready to attend to the county ticket.

It being decided to nominate the candidate for Prothonotary, John R. Chadwick's name was mentioned and he came near being nominated by acclamation. But it was thought best to give M. N. Powell a complimentary vote, so a ballot was taken resulting in 23 votes for John R. and 5 for Powell. He of course accepts the nomination with all that the name implies. Anything for office; the political faith and principles of a lifetime to the winds

The contest for the Sheriffalty was bravely fought There were five candidates—D. R. Bennett, Roswell Sartwell, O. P. Coon, James Landrigan and C. C. Melvin. Up to the fifth ballot Bennett seemed to have the lead, when the leaders hinted to Jim Landrigan that he had gone far enough and his name was withdrawn. Then Melvin rapidly rose in favor, and in the sixth ballot was declared [illegible]

For the office of [illegible] there was an unusual array of candidates: Jim Anderson, Orlando Gallup, J. W. Stark, C. J. Lane, W. A. Young and D. R. Bennett, all wanted a hand in finishing up the new jail. After several ballots Orlando Gallup and Wm. A. Young drew the prize. J. W. Stark received a flattering vote, but the ring had decided against him, and he was coolly laid upon the shelf to make room for Benton's candidate—Wm. A. Young.

There being no other available one in the party to take the nomination for District Attorney, it was given to P. R. Cotter.

Several candidates were presented for Auditors, among them A. J. Hughes, and after balloting twice it appeared that Robt. King and Owen Mullin were the choice of the convention.

After naming the members of the county committee for the ensuing year, a resolution was adopted ordering the publication of the proceedings of the convention in the Northern Tier Reporter and the McKean County Miner, and then they adjourned.

The only action of the convention that we can commend is the adoption of the last resolution. The Reporter of course would publish the proceedings, but they very well knew that if the proceedings were read by the intelligent people of the county they must also be published in the MINER,—and we expect the county committee will pay the bill, as the publication was ordered by the convention.

DR. RAUB AT PORT ALLEGANY.—Dr. L. M. Raub informs us by private letter that he will be in Port Allegany next Tuesday, the 7th inst., remaining a few days, for the practice of dentistry. Dr. Raub has gained an enviable reputation in his profession in this section, that should recommend him wherever he may go.

—It was a somewhat remarkable coincidence that the leading editorials in both the Port Allegany Reporter and the Emporium Independent of last week were precisely the same word for word. As neither had credited it to any other paper, we are left to suppose that both were original, which justifies the truth of the old saying that "great minds run in the same channel."

—Mr. Osgood, of Bradford, McKean county, Pa., who is at the Surgical Institute, and who has been operated upon for cataract by Dr. UpdeGraff, is one of the pleasantest of men to talk with. He has been for thirty years blind, and is now able to see. It is somewhat curious to see him take anything, as he has not yet become accurate in the measurement of distance or place. It is an evidence of how much our sight depends upon habit and little upon reason. Dr. UpdeGraff should congratulate himself on being able to perform successfully such an operation as will restore one of the senses, and Mr. Osgood should be, as he is, exceedingly happy in his situation.—Elmira Advertiser.

A Card.

SMETHPORT, PA., Aug. 31, 1875.

ED. MINER:—Please announce through your columns that I most respectfully decline the nomination for Auditor tendered me at the Democratic convention on Monday evening. I am not an aspirant for a public position, preferring rather to retire to private life.

Yours very truly,
ROBT. KING.

A Card of Thanks.

The members of the St. Elizabeth Total Abstinence Association desire to express their thanks to all the good people who so generously patronized their picnic last Saturday. Their thanks are especially due the two bands—the Kane and the Smethport for their excellent music, also Mr. L. Rogers for the use of the grove and the interest manifested by him in the success of the undertaking.
COM.

Fresh Fruit.

Peaches, pears, and all kinds of fresh fruits, have not been cheaper for years than they are now, and J. P. Wendel can give his customers the benefit of the lowest market rates. He orders his peaches direct from Baltimore, and he is sure of getting the best quality in the market and as low as the city dealers. Housewives who are far-seeing and prudent will lay down for winter use all the fruit they can get their husbands to pay for, and nothing can be more toothsome than preserved or canned peaches and pears, and they are now so cheap as to be within the reach of all. Ask Wendel, and he will tell you all about it.

A Card.

KANE, PA. Aug. 30, 1875.

ED. MINER,—In behalf of the Kane Cornet Band I wish to return thanks to the Catholic Temperance Society of Smethport, for the courteous manner with which we were treated by them on the occasion of our late visit to that place; also to the members of the Smethport Cornet Band for compliments exchanged, and to the citizens in general for the many courtesies extended. And in this connection I would not forget the gentlemanly host of the Local House, B. F. Wright, for the very pleasant manner in which we were entertained by him, and hope that any of our citizens going to Smethport will give him a call, being assured that they will be hospitably entertained. The day and occasion will be long rememberered by us.

Yours truly, JAMES HYDE, Sec.

The Borough School.

The Smethport Borough school opens next week Tuesday. Prof. Kales informs us that he has employed as assistant teachers Miss Maggie L. Hoag, of Franklinville, and Miss Martha J. Carter, of Emporium. Both are teachers of experience and are well recommended. All proposing to attend the coming term should be on hand the first day that all may start together. We believe we shall have a good school under Mr. Kales supervision. We have one of the finest school buildings in the State, and with an earnest working corps of instructors and low rates of tuition, there is every inducement to scholars outside of the district to attend, and make the coming school year a flourishing and successful one.

THE PICNIC

At Colegrove on Wednesday, Sept. 8th, will be under the charge of the following committee:

Mr. W. A. Williams,
" and Mrs I. Rogers,
" " " H. Hamlin,
" " " S. D Freeman,
" " " J. C. Hamlin,
" " " Wm. Haskell,
" " " H. F. Barbour,
" " " A. N. Taylor,
" " " W. J. Colegrove,
" " " O. D. Gallup,
" " " I. S. Gleason,
" " " J. B. Townsend,
" G. Macfarlane.

The above committee are requested to meet at the M. E. Church, in Smethport, on Thursday, Sept. 2d, (to-day) at 5 p. m.

Train leaves Smethport station at 12 M., stopping at Burbank's Crossing for passengers, and returning from Colegrove at 3 and 6:15 p. m. Go and have a good time and plenty of refreshments.

The "Bradford New Era."

We have received the initial copy of the above paper, and gladly welcome it to the field of McKean county journalism. Although not published in McKean county, it is edited in furtherance of the best interests of the county, and by a man who has its material advancement and prosperity deeply at heart—J. K. Haffey. Col. Haffey is a born newspaper man, and we have often wondered that he has so long kept his talent in that direction hid. What he does not know about the geological formations and mineral deposits of McKean county is hardly worth speaking of, and he is peculiarly gifted [illegible] ability to tell what he knows in a manner both pleasing and plain. The New Era, as its prospectus announces, is especially devoted to the "Oil, Agricultural and General Interests of the Tunungwant Valley and vicinity," yet we know Haffey to be too large hearted to neglect any opportunity to speak a good word for the rest of us who do not belong in that valley or vicinity. The editor promises to keep the public posted in regard to the oil development of the Tuna Valley, and we shall take from time to time the scissorial liberty to appropriate for the benefit of our readers a re-hash or condensation of oil news from its columns, with due credit, of course.

We wish editor Haffey and the conductors of this new newspaper enterprise all the success they may anticipate; that Bradford may become the oil centre and the New Era the oil journal of the world.

To Subscribers.

This is not a dun, so do not skip it. We simply wish to say that it is our wish to conduct the MINER on the cash-in-advance system. When we took charge of the paper the subscription price was Two Dollars per year, and pay when you get ready. That is the rule yet to a great extent; but we do not like the system, and to induce subscribers to pay in advance have reduced the price to $1,50, when it is paid cash in advance. That is the only true way to conduct a newspaper successfully. We have to pay cash for our paper, ink, type and labor, and it is pretty hard to be obliged to wait from one to four years for our pay. Many of our subscribers are learning to pay in advance, and thus save a half a dollar for themselves and a good deal of fret and worry for the printer. We want the rest to do it. It is certainly a reduction enough to make it an inducement. Where it is not paid in advance two dollars will be invariably charged. These are tight times for money, and a half dollar saved is better than one dollar earned.

Oily Items.

[Clipped and Condensed from the BRADFORD NEW ERA.]

—The Olmstead well flows 150 barrels per day at a depth of 1,050 feet. The sand rock is supposed to lie fifty or sixty feet below.

—Job. Moses has sold one-fifth of a portion of his land for $20,000 cash.

—The Jackson & Walker well is supposed by many to be nearer the right spot than any of the others, and many parties are preparing to drill near it. The well has been torpedoed, and has since improved very rapidly.

—Bradford wants a constable with a good first sand in his gizzard and pay enough to keep him in fighting order.

—The editor of the New Era is soon to publish biographies of the leading oil operators of the Tuna Valley.

—Peaches are very plenty and cheap this year, and Wendel has them of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

—A correspondent from Port Allegany writes to the Buffalo Express disclosing the horrid suspicion that the Reporter is, though ostensibly a Democratic sheet because published in a strong Democratic town, really conducted in the interest of the Republican party. Is that the cause of the defeat of the Republican party of McKean last fall?

—The spectators at the Democratic convention on Monday evening found no little amusement in watching the tactics of Boss Benton. To make sure that he would be mentioned as a candidate for State Treasurer at the Erie Convention, he assisted in drafting the resolution instructing the delegate, seconded the motion to adopt it, voted for it the loudest of any, nominated the Representative delegate, and made the motion to endorse the Senatorial delegate.—Surely, for downright, unapproachable, unadulterated check and assurance, recommend us to a Port Allegany Democratic politician.

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Rochester and Nunda railroad held at Mt. Morris, the directors made a report which closes as follows: "The story of our failure is quickly told. This road was commenced one year too late. The financial panic which commenced in the fall of 1873, originating in the large amount of railroad securities thrown upon the money market, has ever since been spreading and now it has reached nearly every money center in the world. Railroad securities of every kind are looked upon with distrust and especially those of an unfinished road. In conclusion we would say that we have no hope of being able to raise the money on the present issue of bonds, and so far as their negotiation is concerned we must regard it a failure."

—We commend the following from an exchange to the attention of all whom it may concern. It is submitted with all deference imaginable:—

Merchants should do their advertising at home. They should get their bill heads, circulars, cards, letter heads, envelopes, and all their printing at home, of their own newspapers, who aid them in many ways and advertise them hundreds of times without any pay whatever. Merchants should set an example to their customers by patronizing liberally their home newspapers. Men and women are imitative animals and are prone to follow examples set them.—How can merchants expect their neighbors to trade with them if they set the example of going away from home for their printing and advertising? Let merchants and people all patronize home enterprise and home industry and home trade. So shall we all become prosperous and happy.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. L. M. Raub, the well known Dentist, writes us that he will be in Smethport September 14th, and remain here one week, prepared to attend to all calls in his profession.

AUDITORS Report of Norwich School District, for the year 1875.

RECEIPTS.

Amt's to amount on hand	$174 36	
Duplicate seated	573 96	
Duplicate unseated	500 00	
State draft	48 81	
		$1297 23

EXPENDITURES

Amount of drafts paid	$832 06	
Exoneration	8 45	
Treasurer's percentage	16 64	
Balance due District	440 00	
		$1297 23

REPORT of Road funds for 1874 to June 7th 1875

RECEIPTS

To amount on hand	$1239 64	
Duplicate seated	220 66	
Duplicate unseated	550 00	
		$2010 30

EXPENDITURES

Road and bridges	$1562 72
Exoneration	2 10
Sup't services 115½ days	115 50
Sundry bills paid	92 08
	$2072 40
	$2010 30
Balance due Sup't	$62 10

WM. HEINEMANN, } Auditors.
B. SMITH, }

UNDERTAKING.

RHODES & SON,

Port Allegany, Pa.

In addition to our large assortment of

Furniture

we have a large and well selected stock of

Coffins & Caskets

as can be found in the county. Also a first class

HEARSE

always in readiness for use, on short notice.
Charges reasonable, according to the times.

Office in Our Store.

RHODES & SON

Port Allegany Planing Mill.

BARRETT BROTHERS,

CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND

MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

AND

HOUSE MOULDINGS.

Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, &c.

Port Allegany, Pa.

SAMUEL G. EARNST

Tuner of Piano Fortes & Organs,

Agent for the celebrated Chickering, C. A. Brown & Bro. Pianos, Simmons & Clough Organs, &c.

Will visit Smethport regularly, and guarantees satisfaction in every respect. Repairs of all kind attended to promptly. 12..20

HARRY L. WILSON,

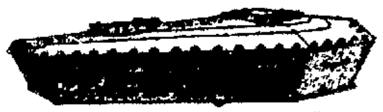
House & Sign Painter,

GLAZIER, GRAINER, &, PAPER HANGER.

Also, COACH PAINTING neatly done in the latest styles. All orders promptly attended to, and general satisfaction guaranteed.

Smethport, Pa. May 13 1875.

Coffins and Caskets.



P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

J. G. EATON,

DEALER IN

Heavy & Shelf Hardware,

OILS, PAINTS,

GLASS, PUTTY,

TIN & WOODEN WARE,

New Store,

Mechanic St., 2 doors south of Water
12–35 SMETHPORT, PA.

One of those Locomotive

CLOTHES WASHERS

Are just what every family ought to have at once for they do not wear the clothes nor tear off the buttons, but they do wash the clothes completely and easily, and then they are CHEAP, VERY CHEAP only four dollars for the best ones.

Mrs. J. C Hamlin	Mrs. Mary Sartwell
" H F Barbour,	" A B Hamlin,
" H E Stanley,	" B F Wright,
" C K Sartwell,	" W O Compton,

and others have tried them and say they are just O. K. Ask them about it. Try one and see for yourselves.

They are sold by J. C HAMLIN, Smethport Pa
Ezra Crowell, Manufacturer, Belfast, N. Y.
40 2 m

Smethport Union School.

Smethport, McKean County, Penna.

THE SMETHPORT UNION SCHOOL will open TUESDAY, SEPT 7, 1875, to continue thirteen weeks.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES

for thorough study and preparation for Business, Teaching or College. Special instructions given those desiring to teach during the winter.

TUITION:

Twenty-five to sixty cents per week, according to grade. No extra charge for the Languages.
For further information address
J. W. KALES, Principal,
I. S. GLEASON, Sec'y Board of Directors.

J. B. BERGSTRESSER,

National Photograph

AND

Copying Gallery,

Smethport, Pa.

All kinds of Pictures taken—in clear and cloudy weather. B. L. BERGSTRESSER, the Agent and Operator at this Gallery, has had 25 years experience in the photograph business, and will warrant satisfaction to all who give him a call.

Copying and Enlarging

and enlarging of pictures made a specialty.

ROOMS IN CHADWICKS BUILDING.

☞ The rooms will only be kept open as long as business continues good, therefore persons wishing work done should call soon. '75

L. W. CRAWFORD use of W. H. MANDEVILLE vs. THE McKEAN COUNTY BITUMINOUS COAL COMPANY.	No. 22, February Term, 1875.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY of McKEAN, }

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said County, GREETING:

WE COMMAND YOU, M. N. Powell, that you summon The McKean County Bituminous Coal Co. so that they be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Smethport, in and for said County, on the 4th Monday of September next, to answer L. W. Crawford use of W. H. Mandeville, in a plea of Assumpsit. Damages claimed $10,000. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable H. W. Williams, President of our said Court, this 25th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.
M A SPRAGUE,
Proth'y,
per Rob't H Rose, Dep't.

I certify the above and foregoing to be a true copy of the original writ in my hands.
ATTEST: M N POWELL, Sheriff

M. A. SPRAGUE,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE

SMETHPORT, PA.

The following List comprises some of the many articles constantly on hand:

Adzes
Axes
Augurs
Auger Bits
Awls
Axle clips
Axle grease
Apple parers
Barn door hinges
Barn door rails
Barn door rollers
Base knobs
Bath brick
Bed casters
Bell cords
Beef pounders
Bells
Bench hooks
Bench screws
Bevels
Bits
Blacking
Blind butts
Blind staples
Bolts, all kinds
Boot jacks
Borax
Boring machines
Brushes
Buckets
Bull rings
Butts, all kinds
Candle sticks
Cake turners
Calipers
Caps, percussion
Carpet stretchers
Cartridges
Castors
catches
Cattle leaders
Chain all kinds
Chalk lines
Chalk
Crayons
Chisels, all kinds
Clamps
Cleavers
Clothes lines
Clothes wringers
Coal hods
Coffee mills
Corn cutters
Corn poppers
Crow bars
Curry combs
Curtain pins
Cutlery
Dippers
Dividers
Dog collars
Draw shaves
Egg beaters
Expansive bits
Faucets
Follow plates
Files
Fluting machines
Forks all kinds
Freezers
Fry pans
Gate hinges
Gauges
Gimlets
Glazier's points
Glue
Glue pots
Grain sickles
Gridirons
Gunpowder
Grindstones
[illegible]
Hammers
Hatchets
Handles all kinds
Hasps and staples
Brackets
Hay knives
Hinges all kinds
Hoes
Hooks all kinds
Horse pokes
Horse rakes
Horse shoes
Iron all kinds—and Pinking, waffle and tuyere
Kettles
Keys
Knives
Lamps
Lanterns
Levels
Locks
Mallets
Match safes
Measuring tapes
Meat cutters
Molasses gates
Mop sticks
Mouse traps
Mowing machines
Nails
Oils
Oilers
Oil stones
Picks
Picture nails
Planes
Pulleys
Pumps
[illegible]
Rakes
Razors
Rivets
Ropes
[illegible]
[illegible]
Sand paper
Sauce pans
Saws all kinds
Scissors
Scoops, coal and grain
Screw drivers
[illegible]
Scythes
Sheep shears
Shot
Shovels
[illegible]
Spoons
[illegible]
Squares
Stoves
[illegible]
Tea kettles
Tobacco boxes
Toe calks
Tongs
Trowels
Tin ware, all kinds
Vises
Varnish
Wad cutters
Washers
Whiffle tree hooks
White lead
Wrenches, Monkey
Wheel barrows &c. &c.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE MARKET ALLOWS!

EUREKA!
McCOY & REILLY,
("SIDE HILL DRUGSTORE.")
DEALERS IN
Pure Drugs & Medicines,
FORD BUILDING, SMETHPORT, PA.

To Our Friends and the Public:

WE would respectfuly and confidently invite your attention (not to the "LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,") but to the

Side-Hill Drug Store,

where the

DRUG DEPARTMENT

is thoroughly assorted and extensively stocked. We trust the annexed will receive and repay careful perusal, our desire being to impart useful information, and to secure our share of the Public Patronage.

THE LADIES

Will find a large line of the **Very Latest Styles of Fancy Stationery**, and those of a "literary turn," however fastidious, cannot but be suited should they examine our large and complete line of

Miscellaneous Books, including works of the best authors. In **School Books**

we defy competition. Buying directly from the publishers, to supply our WHOLESALE TRADE, we get the VERY LARGEST DISCOUNT. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, TOBACCO, FANCY PIPES,

POCKET BOOKS, IMPORTED TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,

are sufficiently large to enable us to suit each and all in quality and price.

Trusting that by our untiring devotion and fidelity to the wishes and interests of our customers, we may succeed in enlarging and developing our business and pledging our best endeavors in behalf of our friends, and soliciting the patronage of those with whom we have not yet had the pleasure of a business acquaintance.

We remain faithfully yours,

McCoy & Reilly.

Headquarters for Clothing!

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is receiving daily a large variety of NEW GOODS, consisting

Ready Made Clothing,

HATS, CAPS,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

TRUNKS, VALISES, Etc.

Which he proposes to sell at the Lowest Cash Prices. The people of Smethport and surrounding country are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, and satisfy themselves that this is the only place in McKean county where they can find a good variety and quality of goods.

Boys and Children's Clothing

☞ A SPECIALTY ☜

A fine assortment of

BASKET COATS and VESTS.

Please call, and we will take pleasure in showing goods. The reason we can sell goods more reasonable than anybody else is

Because We Sell for Ready Pay.

26—1y *S. Gunzberg.*

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,

Will cure or prevent Disease.

Hotel for Sale.

THE BENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean County, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or address the proprietor,
WM. HASKELL,
Smethport, April 8, 1874.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Concentrated Manures.

One of the advantages of the use of concentrated fertilizers is that they are free from the seeds of innumerable weeds with which our stable manures are usually filled, and though we would not recommend the undiscriminate use of these substances as substitutes for barnyard manure, there is no question that if they can be got pure and honestly made, this freedom from vile seeds is worth careful consideration. A judicious practical farmer puts it in this way: "Twenty loads of barnyard manure," says he, "are worth $40, and cost the farmer perhaps twice that sum in the consumption of hay by the necessary number of cattle, over and above their winter product of milk, even if the cattle are not dry during that season. These twenty loads, worth $40, will fertilize but an acre of land, while half that sum will furnish a manufactured fertilizer of equal potency, the labor of applying which will save at least $5 more. The freedom from wild carrots, dock, Canada thistles and other noxious weeds is a further consideration in favor of this concentrated manure over the crude article of the barnyard. Calico printers for many years used the solid excrement of the cow to brighten and fast colors in cotton cloth. Some latent quality was ascribed to the living animal, till it was discovered that a mixture of phosphate of soda and some other chemical salt answered the same purpose, and was more cleanly, economical and convenient in application. Peruvian bark, for many centuries, was regarded as the only cure for fever, and the poor patient was compelled, under the direction of the family physician, to drug his port wine with this nauseous and bulky remedy; but medical and chemical science discovered that the curative principle of this bark consisted of the quinine to be extracted from it, and the useless woody fiber is now dispensed with. Agricultural chemistry has discovered that the larger part of the bulky and useless portions of barnyard manure may be dispensed with, and the fertilizing value is thereby reduced to a few chemical elements which furnish food for plants or produce soluble action in certain ingredients of the common soil. Guano, bonedust, phosphate of lime and gypsum constitute important representatives of the fertilizing qualities needed, and when we reflect that but one-fortieth of the weight of even the much valued horse manure can be reduced to fertilizing matter, we are irresistibly driven to the belief that a corresponding reform in fertilizing land is as necessary in agriculture as the introduction of minute doses of quinine to cure the fever, instead of filling the patient's stomach with bushels of Peruvian bark. If science was permitted to do for farming what it has done for manufacturing and other occupations in this commonwealth, our lands would double in value and in products.—*Ploughman.*

Weeds or Insects.

Just now all American farmers are suffering, in fact or anticipation, the devastation of insects, bugs, worms or beetles. The cotton worm in the South, the grasshopper in the extreme West, the Colorado beetle now almost everywhere, constitute a triad of troubles not to be despised. Add to these orchard ists suffer from the canker-worm, codling moth, curculio, and gardeners from the cabbage worm, turnip flea and a host of other depredators, and it is hardly to be wondered at if American tillers of the soil and fruit growers deem themselves particularly under the curse originally pronounced against Adam on his expulsion from the Garden of Eden. Our tropical American summers and sunny skies are just the weather to breed myriads of insect enemies.

If our climate is too favorable to insects, the same dry, hot weather gives American farmers a chance that English farmers might envy to "get even" with the weeds. Damp, cloudy, rainy days, often for weeks in succession, keep the soil moist so that the slightest root will grow. Here, if once fairly uprooted, our drying winds and bright sunshine dry them to powder. No doubt our farmers do often suffer from drought. Thorough and frequent culture will remedy that evil and prevent it from doing any damage. In fact, we believe it is a general rule that in all good farming sections excessive drought usually does less harm than the other evil of excessive moisture. It is certainly a less dangerous enemy to good farming, which is almost always an accompaniment to good crops.

American farmers, with their fine climate and the ease with which their weeds may be destroyed, ought to be the best farmers in the world. Their fields ought to be the cleanest. We have reason to hope that in time they will be. The present difficulty with insect enemies is only temporary until the parasites which prey on the depredators can increase. Even now, troublesome as our insect pests are, we prefer all the plagues of which American farmers complain rather than a climate which by its dampness and cloudiness makes thorough farming almost a miracle of patience and energy.

Slipped Away.

An Allegheny (Pa.) prisoner eluded a constable by practicing a part of the Davenport brothers' trick upon him. He has a flexible thumb, which may be dislocated and reset at will, and which enables him to make his hand, at its largest circumference, no larger than his wrist. The constable had handcuffed him carefully and supposed that he was safe, when suddenly the fellow slipped the fetters off and fled, leaving his custodian for some minutes too much astonished to follow.

An earthen vase of the Julian period, containing two thousand Roman medals in bronze, was recently discovered by a workman while digging for the foundation of a house at Soissons, France.

CITIES AND THEIR DWELLINGS.

An Interesting Article on the Way in Which People Live—Houses and Their Inhabitants.

At a meeting of the American Social Science Association in Boston, a report entitled "Homes for the People in American Cities" was read. The report sets forth the population, number of dwellings and number of persons to each dwelling in the principal cities of the United States, and shows that the worst over-crowding in tenement houses is in New York and Brooklyn. In these two cities, with a population of nearly a million and a half, there are actually fewer dwelling houses than in Philadelphia, with from 750,000 to 800,000 inhabitants. In the worst wards of New York the average number of persons in a house is twenty-four, and the average for the whole city about fifteen, while the worst wards in Philadelphia show but eight persons to a house, and the average for the whole city is but six. In Paris, when it had the same population that New York now has (in 1835), there was an average of twenty-two persons in each house, or less than is now found in the worst wards of New York. In New York, too, the over-crowding is growing worse, while it is diminishing in Boston and some other cities, by reason of the enlargement of their territory. Thus Boston had in 1845, with a population of little more than 100,000, only 10,200 occupied dwellings, and about ten persons to each house; but since the last annexation it has only seven and one-half, persons in each house, containing now about 340,000 people and perhaps 45,000 dwellings. St. Louis shows about the same ratio of persons to dwellings as Boston; Cincinnati more (one house for eight and four-fifth persons); Chicago and Baltimore less (one for six and two-third persons); and New Orleans and San Francisco still less (one for five and three-fourth persons). As a rule the crowding is less in southern and western than in eastern cities, Philadelphia being the marked exception.

The experience of Philadelphia in becoming a "city of homes" was dwelt upon both in the report and in the debate. It seems that since "benefit building societies," as they are termed in England, were first introduced in Philadelphia from England in 1831, they have enabled from 50,000 to 75,000 of their members to purchase homes of their own, and of these no less than 30,000 are already paid for. The present number of members is estimated at 55,000 in Philadelphia alone, and includes persons of both sexes and of all nationalities, who pay monthly not less than $1,000,000 in dues and interest. The property held by the building associations there is not less than $50,000,000 of present value, and may amount to $60,000,000 or $70,000,000. It was mentioned in the debate that the English building societies originated in the northern counties early in the present century, and became numerous at Manchester and Liverpool fifty years ago, in 1837, when Mr. Spring Rice was Chancellor of the Exchequer, they were legalized and favored by an act of Parliament, of which Mr. Rice and Mr. Poule H. Thompson were supporters, since when they have increased very fast, and are now supposed to number 2,000 societies in the whole United Kingdom, with from 800,000 to 1,000,000 members. They have passed, however, in England, out of the control of the working people and small tradesmen, who first went into them, and are now managed by wealthier persons of the lower middle classes. In Scotland and Ireland they do more for the benefit of the poor, and in that respect more closely resemble those of Philadelphia. In the United States there are probably no more than 1,500 such societies, with an average membership of no more than 100, and perhaps less. In Pennsylvania alone there are probably more than 1,000 societies, in Delaware twenty or thirty; in New Jersey upwards of 100. A few exist in Baltimore, Richmond, New Orleans and other Southern cities; more in St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland and the cities of the West; and they are increasing everywhere.

Mr. Ayres described the condition of the homes in Philadelphia occupied by members of these building associations, which he visited last spring—their great number, uniform neatness, and the quiet and good order of the population inhabiting them. He found that fires are very rare among them, and have never been known to destroy more than a single house; that riots and drunkenness do not prevail in the streets where they are built; and that they are actually inhabited by all races and grades of the working people, tradesmen and clerks of Philadelphia. Of late years these houses have grown larger, handsomer and more costly. He was satisfied that the building associations had enabled thousands of poor persons in Philadelphia to save money and buy their own houses who would not otherwise have made savings at all.

Dr. Davis, the chairman, made an interesting statement concerning the homes of operatives in Fall River, which, he thought, were more generally owned by the class that occupied them than was the case in any other large manufacturing town in New England. The city had grown very fast—from 25,000 six years ago, to something like 45,000 now—and almost wholly by the building of new mills and the introduction of operatives. It was the policy of the millowners to encourage their hands to remain in the city, and therefore inducements were given them to buy or build houses of their own. Land was abundant, and although it had risen very much in value with the growth of the city, it could still be purchased on easy terms in many localities. It was common for the older and more thriving operatives to buy land and build houses, singly or in blocks, which they leased to other operatives. Although the number of persons to each dwelling in Fall River was large in 1870 (about ten), Mr. Davis thought it had since been decreasing, and that the death rate there was not increasing as the late statistics seemed to indicate.

The Law as It Is.

The district attorney of Schenectady county, N. Y., has written a letter to the papers, arguing that the sentence of Tweed by Judge Davis was not good law, but that it ought to be made good law; and he points out numerous regards in which the law absurdly and unjustly protects criminals. It is not only in respect of forbidding the sentence of a man for all the offenses of which he is found guilty that the law is defective. It is also defective in clogging the feet of justice at every step by the most strained interpretation in favor of the accused. The district attorney says:

"If A. B. be indicted for larceny and the pleader make a mistake in the amount stolen, no amendment of the indictment is permissible. If the indictment charge the prisoner with having stolen a black hen, and it turn on the trial it was not a black hen that he took, but a red rooster; or, that the property stolen was owned by John Johnson, but the proof shows that the legal title was in the trustee of John Johnson; or, if the charge be burglary in the house of J. D. with intent to steal the goods of J. W., and it appear in evidence that no such person had any goods in the house and that the name of J. W. be a mistake for J. D.; or, that the house broken into was the house of J. D., and is proved to be the house of J. W.; in all these cases, and such as these, no amendments can be made of the indictment to meet the exact proof, and the prisoner must be acquitted."

The origin of these safeguards about an accused person, lawyers say, lies in the times when English courts were building up a barrier of technical defenses against charges brought for political purposes; but in these later days it is obvious that the weaker party to criminal suits is the public, and that courts should now be instructed to intervene in its behalf, as they once had to in behalf of alleged offenders. The power that most nearly resembles in this country the irresponsible power of the English kings before the Revolution is that of political criminals. Some means must be found to abridge it.

Capturing Ostriches.

The greatest feat of an Arab hunter is to capture an ostrich. It is the largest of living birds and probably the swiftest of all living animals. Being very shy and cautious, and living on the sandy plains, where there is little chance to take it by surprise, it can only be captured by a well planned and long continued pursuit with the swiftest horses. The ostrich has two curious habits in running when alarmed. It always starts with outspread wings against the wind, so that it can scent the approach of an enemy. Its sense of smell is so keen that it can detect a person at a great distance, long before one can be seen. The other curious habit is that of running in a circle. Usually five or six ostriches are found in a company. When discovered, part of the hunters, mounted on fleet horses, will gallop away at right angles to the course the ostriches have taken. When these hunters think they have gone far enough to cross the path the birds will be likely to take, they watch upon some rise of ground for their approach. If the hunters hit the right place and see the ostriches, they at once start in pursuit with fresh horses, and sometimes overtake one or two of the birds, but often two or three of the fleet horses fall, completely tired out with so sharp a chase.

Not Wealthy Enough.

The Pennsylvania horse dealers and farmers who visit Baltimore marts to deal in equines don't spend more than they can help in hotels or board. They generally carry their dinners with them, and dine in one or the other of the numerous parks where spring water is plentiful. A few days ago one of the fraternity, who has a bank book and "millions in it," accepted the invitation of a Baltimore friend to remain over at his residence during his stay in that city. He had his luggage to drag along, and he consequently accepted the kind offer. Next morning he was up betimes and so was his host, and addressing himself to that gentleman he asked if such a thing as fine soap could be had in the house. The host procured it, and then, to his surprise, saw his friend draw forth a razor and give himself a rough scraping shave in a most awkward manner. While twitting him for not engaging a barber, the old fellow replied: "It's enough for one to pay car hire down here without squandering his means on barbers!" Tonsorial artists who have heard the story, prophesy that the old fellow will cut himself badly yet.

Returned.

A Detroit boy who scraped two or three dollars together last week and started for the Black Hills was found on the front doorsteps by the family. There was dust on his clothes, straw in his hair and a sad look in his eye, and as the old man reached out and hauled him in he remarked: "Father, you may talk about quartz mining, shaft-sinking and lodes and veins all your days, but I tell you there's no place like home."

"FOREWARNED, FOREARMED."—Reporter (before public dinner): "Beg pardon, my lord! But could your lordship kindly oblige me by giving me a hint as to what your lordship is going to say, in reply to the duke, when his grace proposes your lordship's health?" His lordship: "How can I tell you what I'm going to say until I've heard what the duke says!" Reporter: "Oh, I can oblige your lordship with what his grace is going to say. I've got it all in my pocket!" (Produces manuscript.)

The wish has been expressed that the portrait of Hon. H. Hamlin might be put upon a one cent postage stamp. Then the righteously indignant people might punch his head every time they send off a newspaper by mail.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

A call for $10,000,000 worth of bonds has been issued by the Treasury department, the syndicate having made another subscription for that sum. This leaves but $23,537,550 of the new five per cent. bonds in the hands of the secretary, and the syndicate has until November 15 to take this amount.....The British Parliament has been prorogued till the 28th of October. The Queen's speech congratulated the country on the prospect of the maintenance of European peace, and the more complete suppression of the east African slave trade. The passage of the Provisional Shipping bill and the arrangement for the reduction of the national debt are referred to in terms of approval..... There were three executions on Friday, August 13th. Thomas Withers, a negro, was hanged at Lynchburg, Va., for the murder of a young girl. Wright W. Wheatley, one of the murderers of Franco Ward, was hanged at Helena, Montana. John Webb was hanged at Knoxville, Tenn., in the presence of fifteen thousand people......The alleged murderer of Mrs. Jarrett was taken from jail at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and lynched. . ..Bishop Guesco, in Germany, who has been acting for Archbishop Ledochowski, has been expelled from the province comprising his diocese . . .The grange purchasing agents will hold a convention at Louisville, Ky., on October 1st.... George A. Rice and Loughlin & Ried, have been declared defaulting bidders for thirty post-office routes in the State of Texas, and the postmaster-general will offer the routes to other bidders and will prosecute the defaulters ....The Albany (N. Y.) *Journal* published a full official statement of the debt of that State, showing that the balance of debt unprovided for on Jan 1, 1872, was $20,260,755.91, that the balance now unprovided for is only $635,887 16, and that a tax of a quarter of a mill for the next year will wipe out the entire indebtedness. It says the whole State tax next year need not exceed three or three and a half mills ....Superintendent Chapman, of the Insurance department, has canceled the certificate of authority of the Teutonic life insurance company of Chicago, to do business in the State of New York" . . E. S. Jaffray & Co., the well-known importing dry goods house in New York, have been swindled out of $40,000 by a man named Church, who was at the head of the ribbon department.

The crew of the brig Harry, charged with mutiny, after a hearing before United States Commissioner Rogers at Baltimore, were committed to prison to await the action of the grand jury, which meets in September . . . At Rochester, N. Y., Goldsmith Maid won the first heat in 2.15¼ Lulu won three straight heats in 2.16½, 2.15½ and 2.17, the fastest time on record . . Three boys were drowned at Buffalo, N. Y., one named Joseph Lynch, aged seven years, another named Otto Baer, aged fifteen, and another, aged about ten years, named Oliver Wheelwright.. ...Jacob Hascher committed suicide on the Ohio bridge at Louisville, Ky. He paid the toll on the Louisville side, remarked that he did not intend returning, and when about half way across the bridge he leaped over the railing into the river below, and placing a pistol to his mouth, fired as he fell Two Philadelphia physicians examined Henry T. Helmbold, the Buchu man, and pronounced him insane. They then made affidavits reciting the result of the examination, and Mr. Helmbold was removed to Dr. Kirkbridge's asylum. ....The London papers give a favorable account of the breadstuffs market, and think a further rise is certain . Two men were killed and a third badly hurt by a runaway car at the slope of the Mount Pleasant mine in Scranton, Pa.

Two tramps called at the Manton House, in Johnston, R. I., and after being fed demanded liquor. This being refused, one of them drew a revolver and shot John E. Phillips, the proprietor, through the hand. The tramps escaped, though pursued to the Connecticut line.. .A large number of United States postmasters have been dismissed by the postmaster general for improper disposition of postage stamps and unjustly increasing their salary .Thirty-one head of cattle lately died of hydrophobia on a single Texan farm . A good deal of excitement was occasioned at the St. Louis county insane asylum over the death of a number of the inmates from the administration of a sedative mixture to make them sleep ...The Black Hills miners are all leaving under protest, but at the request of the government. They declare that the section is one of the richest mining districts in the United States.

The Sioux and the Ute Indians are on the war path and seriously threatening the settlers . The Carlist forces sent to relieve Seo de Urgel were attacked by the Alfonsists and retreated to the mountains . . The harvesting of the crop in Europe has been delayed by unsettled weather . The steamer Hugh Martin burst her boiler on the Tennessee river and five persons were killed...... Army worms are doing much damage in New Brunswick..... Over forty thousand persons were present at the inauguration of the statue of Hermann at Detmold, Germany. The enthusiasm manifested was immense....Charles G. Finney, for many years president of the Oberlin (Ohio) College, died suddenly of heart disease at his residence in Oberlin. He was in the enjoyment of his usual health up to the time of his death.. Vigilance committees are forming in southern Illinois to look after thieves.... .August this year is remarkable for the rainfall in various parts of the country, which exceed by far the usual average for the whole month. Serious damage has been done by the floods.... The inhabitants of the Bosnian provinces have risen in insurrection along the whole length of the River Save Telegraph wires have been cut, thirty Turks massacred and all official buildings burned.... A confidence man who had been playing some tricks in Knoxville was tarred and feathered by a mob.

[illegible] attempt to relieve Seo de Urgel. The citadel has been much damaged. .. Ex-Treasurer Parker, convicted of embezzling funds of the State of South Carolina, has been released owing to an informality in the commitment. . .....John L. Kotes, a wealthy married man, was arrested in Philadelphia for pouring burning oil over the body of his mistress and trying to burn her alive.....Capt. Robert C. Bollville put his invalid wife on board the steamer Bristol at New York and then went ashore. He attempted to jump on board after the plank had been hauled in, fell overboard and was drowned. His sick wife, nearly insane, was sent home......The total amount received under the new Massachusetts license law in 126 towns is $460,456 93.....The body of N. S. Grimwood, who accompanied Donaldson on his late balloon trip from Chicago, has been found on the beach of Lake Michigan. ..... A man was arrested in Jersey City charged with bigamy twenty-five years after the alleged crime took place..... By a frightful accident on the St. Louis and St. Joseph railroad one passenger was killed and over forty seriously injured.

Mr. C. B. Knapp, the Erie railroad agent at Port Deposit, N. Y., died from the effects of an overdose of laudanum . Gov. Tilden, of New York, has preferred charges against A. C. Powell, salt superintendent at Syracuse, N. Y., for malfeasance in office . . The heavy rains have caused considerable damage to railways and highways in Connecticut. The track of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill railroad is badly washed between Forestville and Waterbury. A train from Waterbury to Hartford broke through a culvert near Waterville, and the fireman had a leg broken and was badly scalded, and may not recover.. The engineer was also injured, but not seriously. None of the passengers were hurt .....Much excitement was caused in Washington and Jefferson counties, Ga., on account of the reported attempt by the negroes at insurrection. Eighty arrests were made and the white military companies in those counties were ordered by the governor to report to the sheriff..... James S. Giles, postmaster at Prescott, Arizona, has absconded. Money orders to the amount of $3,700 are unaccounted for......Six thousand persons celebrated "salt water day" at Long Branch, N. J......The Hon. D. M. Key, of Chattanooga, Tenn., has been appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Andrew Johnson ... A Spanish vessel, which was shipping material of war at Barcelona, Spain, suddenly exploded and sunk. Fifty persons were killed by the explosion or drowned. .... Reports have been received of great floods in Burmah. Irrawaddy has overflowed its banks for miles in the district of Prome, doing immense damage to the rice fields and to property generally.....Joseph W. Robinson, a young man of twenty-eight years, of Brockton, Mass., has eloped with a Mrs. Hall, after robbing the safe of his father's firm of something over $4,000. Robinson has a wife and two children.

A tramp named John Kane confesses that he and three others tramps murdered an inoffensive German near the town of Latrobe, Pa., for money......A divorce obtained in Indiana has been set aside by a Jersey City court on account of fraud.....A hunter named Brughman, living near Melrose, Minn., was taken ill, probably a month since, while in a lonely shanty, into which he had locked himself at night with his two dogs. Whether he died first or the two animals, maddened by hunger, killed him, cannot be determined, but, when his body was found lately but little more than the skeleton remained.....In Cincinnati two brothers kicked a third to death. The deceased had secured from the others considerable property.... Jefferson Davis now declines to lecture before the Illinois agricultural society which invited him, on account of the excitement over the matter.

COL. BAKER'S PUNISHMENT.

Utter Pecuniary and Social Ruin—His Only Future.

A London correspondent of the New York *World* writes: No one can question the justice of Colonel Baker's conviction, but its consequences are terrible. He must be dismissed from the army, and if the precedent in the case of Major B—— is followed, as it probably will be, he will lose the value of his commission, which is between £8,000 and £9,000. He must pay the fine of £500 and all the costs of his prosecution, which will not be less than £500, so that the pecuniary loss which he will suffer for his offense will be all of £10,000, or $50,000. This, however, is the least and slightest of his punishments—his family is rich and the money can easily be spared. But then comes the twelve months' imprisonment in the Horsemonger lane jail. True, the judge was merciful enough to order that during his imprisonment he should be exempt from the physical degradation of working with the thieves and other felons who are his fellow-prisoners; he is to be treated, it is supposed, like a debtor. But the moral degradation remains, and it will be practically ineffaceable. I am told that his name will be stricken from the roll of the clubs of which he was a member, and that upon his release from prison he will find every door closed against him. Much surprise was excited by the remark made by the judge in sentencing him, to the effect that he might efface the stigma of his crime and degradation by some splendid act of service to his country in the future. But how can he do this if, as is now said to be certain, he is to be cashiered from the army "for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman?" Colonel Baker was a magnificent officer.

Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia not long ago said that there were "only four great cavalry officers in Europe," and of these Colonel Baker was one. He was esteemed throughout the whole army; his fellow-officers looked up to him. The commander-in-chief, the Duke of Cambridge, was warmly attached to him. On the very night after Colonel Baker's unhappy meeting with Miss Dickenson he was present at a dinner given by the duke; in fact, it was to attend that dinner he was coming to town. After the dinner he made a little speech in honor of the duke, which so charmed his royal highness that as the colonel sat down he slapped him on the shoulder and exclaimed: "Baker, you are the best fellow that ever lived!" The affection which the Prince of Wales bore for him is well known, and, in a word, there was no officer in the British army who was at once so deserving and so certain of future promotion and glory as this now disgraced and ruined man. He has thrown everything away, and for what? I have heard some severe criticisms upon the manner in which his counsel conducted his defense—or, rather, did not conduct it, for there was positively no defense made for him. All that they tried to do—and in that they succeeded—was to prevent his conviction on the graver count of the indictment. Had he been found guilty of that it would have been felony, and he would have been sent to penal servitude. The counsel for the defense showed a nervous desire to avoid casting any reflections upon Miss Dickenson; and in this they were probably prudent. I hear it suggested that when Colonel Baker comes out of prison he may go off to Egypt and offer his service to the Khedive.

One of the most amusing mistakes made by the revisors of the Connecticut general statues was in rewriting the section designed for the protection of Jews and others, which states that any person who conscientiously believes that the seventh day is the Sabbath, and refrains from working on that day, shall be allowed to do as much work as he likes "on such day, provided he disturbs no other person while attending public worship."

Not Such a Donkey as He Seemed.

The following useful hint to tourists on their way to the Hartz mountains is given by a correspondent who has already arrived in that pleasant region: I was, he writes, sitting on the piazza of an hotel close to the waterfall, when a young Englishman mounted on a donkey rode gayly across the bridge. The rider was going straight on up the road, when the donkey suddenly turned sharp round and made for the hotel. A desperate struggle ensued; the donkey was determined, and so was his rider. The man belabored his rebellious steed till it reared, kicked, and finally threw him. Meantime the head waiter stood by my side watching the conflict with a malicious grin. When he saw the unhorsed rider get up, dust his knees, and proceed to the hotel, accompanied by the donkey, he turned to me and whispered, with a confidential smile: "The gentleman might have spared himself a fall. No one comes by the hotel without alighting and calling for something. We are in the habit of feeding that donkey."

CAUGHT.—A Parisian thief at the Anteuil steeple chases was caught by a detective with his hand in a lady's pocket. "I am no thief," the pickpocket indignantly protested, "I am in love with this lady, and was only slipping a note into her pocket," and he produced as proof a love-letter hidden in the palm of his hand. As, however, the lady was old and ugly, and forty-one purses were found on the ingenious Frenchman, he was taken off to durance vile.

When the farmer's wife has large washing to do, she can save half her time and labor by using Dobbins' Electric Soap (made by Cragin & Co., Phila.) One pound of it is equal to three of any other. Try it.

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A gentleman in the eastern part of the State, who was about having his leg amputated on account of its being bent at right angles and stiff at the knee, heard of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* After using it a short time his leg became straight and is now as serviceable as the other —*Com.*

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The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	09½ @	13½
Common to Good Texans	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Milch Cows	45 00	@90 00
Hogs—Live	06⅝ @	06¾
Dressed	10¼ @	10½
Sheep	04½ @	06¾
Lambs	06½ @	08
Cotton—Middling	14⅝ @	14⅞
Flour—Extra Western	5 90 @	6 25
State Extra	5 90 @	6 50
Wheat—Red Western	1 48 @	1 50
No. 2 Spring	1 36 @	1 38
Rye—State	1 07 @	1 07
Barley—State	1 17 @	1 17
Barley Malt	1 45 @	1 45
Oats—Mixed Western	64 @	65
Corn—Mixed Western	76 @	77
Hay, per cwt	80 @	1 10
Straw, per cwt	65 @	90
Hops........74s, 20@21—olds	08 @	10
Pork—Mess	21 40	@21 40
Lard	13⅝ @	13¾
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new	28 00	@29 00
No. 2, new	12 00	@13 00
Dry Cod, per cwt.	6 00 @	6 50
Herring, Scaled, per box	36 @	40
Petroleum—Crude ....[illegible]	Refined,	11¼
Wool—California Fleece	28 @	32
Texas	20 @	34
Australian	48 @	52
Butter—State	30 @	32
Western Dairy	20 @	26
Western Yellow	14 @	20
Western Ordinary	10 @	14
Pennsylvania Fine	26 @	30
Cheese—State Factory	10 @	11½
Skimmed	04 @	06
Western	08 @	10½
Eggs—State	21 @	22
ALBANY.		
Wheat	1 40 @	1 40
Rye—State	1 00 @	1 00
Corn—Mixed	84 @	84
Barley—State	1 16 @	1 20
Oats—State	61 @	66
BUFFALO.		
Flour	6 25 @	8 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 58 @	1 58
Corn—Mixed	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible] @	1 40
BALTIMORE.		
Cotton—Low Middlings	14⅝ @	14¾
Flour—Extra	9 00 @	9 00
Wheat—Red Western	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Corn—Yellow	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Oats—Mixed	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Petroleum	[illegible] @	[illegible]
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	6 75 @	[illegible]
Wheat—Western Red	[illegible] @	1 47
Rye	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Corn—Yellow	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Oats—Mixed	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Petroleum—Crude........[illegible]	Refined.	11½

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